half jaw, of which one is often implanted in the premaxilla.

The Armadillos show their alliance with the other American Edentates in the points enumerated ahove. Their teeth specially ally them to the Sloths, while the salivary and digestive organs generally are on the Anteater plan, but present a less extreme development. There are, however, caeca, paired as in birds, in the genera *Dasypus* and *Chlamydophorus.* The others have none. But there is a dilatation at the commencement of the large intestine, which is not very different from the slightly-developed caeca of *Dasypus.*

There are certain peculiarities in the skeleton, which distinguish this family.

The skull in the Armadillos presents a number of likenesses to the other American Edentates.[1] The premaxillaries are

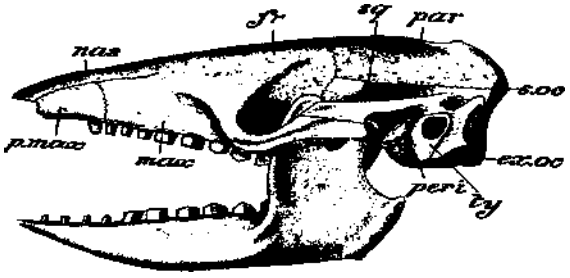

FIG. 99.—Skull of Armadillo. *Dasypus sexcinctus.* x §. *ex.oc,* Exoccipital ; *fr,* fi-outal ; *viax,* maxilla ; *nets,* nasal ; jpar, parietal ; *peri,* periotic ; *jj.masc,* pre-m ax ilia ; *s.oc,* supraoccipital ; *sy,* s<juaraosal; *t~y^* tympanic. (From Parker and. Has well's *Zoology.)*

small, hut are larger in *Dasypus* than in *Tatusia.* On the other hand the lachrymals are larger in the latter. The zygomatie arch is complete, but there is no downward process as in the Sloths. In *Tatusia* (but not in *Dasypus)* the " short thick pterygoids add somewhat to the hard palate." This is clearly a beginning or a remnant of the quite crocodilian character of the palate of *Myrmecophaga.* In the cervical vertebrae we see the "Whale-like character of fusion between individual vertebrae; and also, as in the Whales, the degree to which this fusion is carried out

[1] 3f»r tlie anatomy of several forms, see Garrod, *Proc. Zool. *Soc.* 1878, p. 222.

Tsrho emotesBother memoirs.